

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOL. 7—NO. 29.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 3, 1856.

WHOLE NO. 330.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

BY THOMAS W. ATKIN.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum, in advance; Two Dollars and fifty cents in six months; or Three Dollars at the end of the year.
No order for the paper, out of this county, will receive any attention, unless accompanied with the amount of one year's subscription.
Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square of twelve lines, for the first and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion.
For announcing the name of a candidate, Three Dollars.
From these terms there will be no departure, in any case. Liberal contracts made with those who desire to advertise by the year.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist
ANDERSON C. H., S. C.

Has just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English
Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumery, French Candies, Souffles, Fine Tobacco and Cigars.
FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—ALSO—
Fine Brandy and Wines,

Sold only for medicinal purposes.
Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.
Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.
His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.
Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.
August 10, 1854.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.
W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Attention!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account prior to the 1st of January, 1854, are requested to come forward and settle, without further delay.
WM. L. HILLIARD.

Asheville, Dec. 21, 1854.
BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.
W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE, take occasion to inform their friends and the public that they have associated with them in the Mercantile Business, R. M. JONES, and that the style of the firm from and after the first of April, 1855, is Smith, Baird & Co.
Asheville, May 3, 1855.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of
Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guiltars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings

of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms.
J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

GOWER & DAVID,

General Receivers, Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of GROCERIES, to sell cheap.
DAVIS N. GOWER, THOS. C. GOWER, J. A. DAVID.
Greenville, August 30, 1855.

COMMITTED TO JAIL,
IN ASHEVILLE, ON THE 11th instant, a runaway negro, who says that his name is

ABRAHAM,

And that he belongs to William Waddy, of Madison county, Georgia, who bought him recently from Thomas Walker. Said boy is about 37 years old, tolerably black, quick spoken, about five feet eight inches high, and weighs probably 150 or 60 pounds. He had written passes, which he says he wrote himself. He can read tolerably well. He says he is a carpenter by trade.

The owner of said negro man is hereby required to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN W. WILSON,
Jailor.

Asheville, Sept. 13, '55. tf

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call and we will show you. We have a large stock of Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of the large stock of goods to be found at
SMITH & McDOWELL.

A. W. BURTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancey, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

For Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.
Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.
April 6, 1854.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DR. J. F. E. HARDY

A N D

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of MEDICINE, in its various branches. Dr. Henry, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take special pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.
Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.
Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855.

DR. J. D. REYNOLDS,

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country.

Office and residence, Asheville Hotel.

March 8, 1855. 1y

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy

Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, } P. M. CRAIGMILES,

R. W. PULLIAM, } A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Gro-

ceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard-

ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and

Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments

NUNNS & Co's Patent Digi-

onal Grand Pianos; Hallet, Davis

& Co's Patent Suspension Bridge Pianos;

Chickering, Travers and other best make's

Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1854—1y

W. L. HILLIARD, M. D.,

Apothecary & Druggist,

Asheville, N. C.

HAS now, and will keep constantly on hand,

a well selected stock of

Pure and Genuine

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints,

Oils, Dye Stuffs, Painters' arti-

cles, Hair, Nail and Tooth

Brushes, Fine Soaps, Co-

logne Water, Hair

Oils, Extracts,

&c. &c. &c.

Having used care and attention in the

selection of his stock, the patronage of the

public is respectfully solicited, feeling assured

that the quality and prices of his goods cannot

fail to render satisfaction to all.

Physicians prescriptions accurately

compounded at all hours.

Asheville, April 5, '55. tf

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the

largest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which

for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in

the South. They were bought for cash, and are

offered at prices which cannot fail to please every

customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and

when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean

what we say. We invite our old friends and cus-

tomers and the public generally, to call and look

through our stock and examine our prices.

Wide Awake Know Nothing,

and Young America Hats, together with

Plush caps, and other styles, compose a part of

the large stock of goods to be found at

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE'S.

SUPERIOR FLOUR.

30 Bags Superior FLOUR, just re-

ceived, and for sale by

June 21. SMITH & McDOWELL.

For the Ladies, Especially

WE have silks, satins, gingham, alpaca, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barges delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils, shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizettes; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, laces, jackonets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

The Last Call.

IT is now near the 1st day of January, 1855, and all persons indebted to us are requested, for the last time, to call and make payment. With many we have waited long, and now we are compelled to collect. If payment is not made during the month of January, you may look for your note or account in the hands of an officer. Collect we must. Further indulgence cannot be given.
SMITH & McDOWELL.

NORTH CAROLINA INSTITU-

tion for the Deaf and Dumb and

the Blind.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in September. It is very important that pupils should be punctual in their attendance at the beginning of the session. Applications for admission, &c., should be made to WM. D. COOKE, Principal.
August 16, 1855. 6t.

GRASS SEEDS.

No. 1 Clover, Timothy and Herd's Grass, seeds,

for sale by

March 15, 1855. SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Clarendon Iron Works.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

A. H. Vanbakkelen, Proprietor.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire

interest in the "Clarendon Iron Works," solicits

orders for

Steam Engines of any power or style,

Saw Mills of every variety,

Mining Machinery and Pumps,

Grist and Flour Mills, complete,

Parker, Turbine, and other Water wheels,

Rice field Pumps and Engines,

Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,

Rice Thrashers,

Shingle Machines,

Shafting Hangers and Pulleys,

Cotton Gins and Gearing,

Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,

Brass

Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,

Fine and plain Cylinder Boilers,

Blacksmith work of all kinds,

Iron Doors for Houses and Jails.

THE ESTABLISHMENT

Having been re-organized for the express purpose of insuring punctuality in the execution of all orders, the public may rest satisfied that any work which may offer will be promptly delivered according to promise, and of such workmanship as cannot fail to give satisfaction.

The Mechanical Department

Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all in want to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK

Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending same from a distance.
Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.
A. H. VANBOKELEN.
October 15. tf

CHARLOTTE HOTEL.

THIS Hotel situated in the centre of

the town of Charlotte, convenient to

all the places of business—is still kept open for

public accommodation. The proprietor has been

engaged in keeping a public house at this stand for

fourteen years. He now offers to the use of the

public a new edition of his former house greatly

enlarged and improved, presenting in front a two

story Verandah 100 feet in length by 12 feet in

width, handsomely shaded by trees in the side

walk, affording a pleasant promenade at all hours

of the day.

The house is thoroughly furnished throughout, and in every part of it creature comforts are abundant and tangible, especially in the Dining Room, where the inner man is renewed day by day.

Connected with this Hotel are stables affording

room for 100 horses, abundantly furnished with

grain and provender, attended by faithful and

obedient hostlers.

The proprietor feels confident that with his long experience and many new advantages added to his own native disposition to be pleasing and agreeable, he is prepared to offer to his friends and the rest of mankind, as many comforts and as much good cheer as will be found anywhere, perhaps a little more so.

J. B. KEER.

Charlotte, N. C., Aug. 23, 1855. 3m.

\$100 REWARD.

SOUTH CAROLINA—CHESTER

DISTRICT.

STOLEN from the subscriber, on the 20th

of October

A NEGRO WOMAN and 3

Children.

The two eldest boys, are mulattos; the youngest black and a female. The ages of the children—eldest five years, the second three, the youngest one. Supposed to be in the possession of Thomas Wilson. Said Wilson is the rise of 6 feet high, middle aged, had large whiskers when he left, pale eyes, one eye weak and runs water, hair brown. He may make for a free State.

I will give for the apprehension of said Negroes, Fifty Dollars; and Fifty Dollars for the thief.

VALENTINE ATKINSON.

Chester C. H., S. C., Oct. 27, 1855.

Leather! Leather! Leather!

A good supply of henlock and oak tanned sole Leather, upper Leather, calfskins, shoe pegs, shoe thread, &c., for sale as low as any one in this country can offer by

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Dec. 21, 1854.

Saddlery, of every description, and

sole and upper Leather, may be had

at low rates of

SMITH & McDOWELL

"PICKLES."

The following parody on Longfellow's beau-

tiful "Excelsior" is worthy of perusal:

The rain and snow were falling fast,
As through a down east village passed
A youth who chafed with great display,
Upon a barrel in his sleigh.

"Pickles to sell."

His cheeks were blue, and red his nose,
His ears and feet were nearly froze.
And tears of cold bedimmed his sight,
But still he yell'd with all his might,

"Pickles to sell."

As on he went, a maiden bold

Came out and asked him what he sold.

The youth looked up with winning smile,

And said with a voice as soft as ile,

"Pickles."

"Oh, tell me," cried the maid divine,

"Say, tell me, are they in the brine?"

"Nay," said the youth, "that sort don't pay;"

Quite vexed, he heard the maiden say,

"Such Pickles."

That one so sweet should speak so tart,

(The word went deep into his heart.)

That she should crush his hope so flat,

And scorn his smiles, or worse than that,

His Pickles.

Away he drove through wind and rain;

They tried to stop his course in vain,

By asking what he had to sell;

He wouldn't stop, but only yell'd

"Pickles."

"Don't drive so fast," an old man said,

"That worn out nag is nearly dead."

"His shoes are off," another cried;

With shout of scorn the youth replied,

"Oh, Pickles

men depends the organization of this House. I now, in a plain and honest way, confiding in their sincerity, address them thus: You have to choose between two evils that which you may deem the least. An Abolitionist or the Democratic candidate [Mr. Richardson] must, sooner or later, be elected Speaker of this House by a majority or by a plurality of its votes. If you deem the choice of the Democratic candidate a less evil than that of an Abolitionist, vote, if you see proper, for the Democratic candidate. If you do so, you can expect nothing from him or from the party which he will, in that case, represent. We do not ask this of you. We can offer you nothing in return for it. He will stand upon the Democratic platform, supported on its two-fold base. You desire to retain your honor; it is your concern to judge whether this can be your mode of doing it. But take the opposite course; allow an organization through a plurality vote, or otherwise, in such a manner, that the choice will ultimately fall upon the gentleman from Massachusetts, and you will do indirectly that which you disclaim the purpose to do directly. You will make an Abolition organization of this House. This is undoubtedly the practical question presented.

Now, sir, these gentlemen stand, as I fully believe, with perfect honor and sincerity, upon the platform of not directly or indirectly promoting an organization which shall subvert the constitutional rights of the slaveholder. If that be so, there cannot be an organization while they maintain their present attitude. Well, then, has time been lost in ascertaining this? I say no. The questions were testing in these ballots are precisely those questions which, sooner or later, are to be tested on this floor. The great, the interesting truth which the balloting for these fifteen days has established is, that a majority of this House are not in favor of a repeal of the Nebraska bill; not in favor of a repeal of the clause of that bill which repealed the so-called Missouri compromise; and perhaps not in favor of agitating, in any form, the slavery question with a view to the sacrifice of the rights or property of the Southern States, within or without their limits. Has this been a loss of time? No; it has healed the wounded feelings of this nation, and has restored confidence in the stability of the Constitution.

I freely concede that, if the people of the United States were fairly represented on this floor, there would be great force in the argument that for the purpose of organization we must sacrifice these important considerations of the pending canvass, to which I will not refer. But the Democrats on this floor believe conscientiously, that the people of the United States are not represented here. They believe that through artifice and deception the anti-Democratic ticket succeeded, as it would not have succeeded if the Democrats had been opposed by any fair and open organization. I, sir, standing here as one of the Representatives of the principles of the Democratic platform, was elected last year by a bare majority, which, judging from what has since occurred, would have been increased more than a hundred fold, if the election had been held last fall. The Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania, together, are composed of one hundred and thirty three members. Last year, of the members of both Houses assembled in convention to choose a Senator of the United States, thirty only were Democrats. All the others were anti-Democratic. A practical question of great utility was there taught—a question like that which we are now investigating here. At that time, with a majority of more than three to one, those opposed to this small minority so differed among themselves that they failed to elect a Senator of the United States.

Now, sir, an election has intervened, and overwhelming majority of both branches of that Legislature is Democratic. Last year, the minority there stood as the minority here stands, firmly together. The consequence was, an exposition of the incompetency of the anti-Democratic party to unite the faction composing it in order to rule the State of Pennsylvania. Their incapacity to govern a part of America was thus practically exemplified and tested. The result has been that the present Legislature of Pennsylvania is Democratic. The members of the present Congress from Pennsylvania were elected when the anti-Democratic Legislature of last year was elected. If the vote had been taken in the present year, the result would have been reversed. The same thing has occurred in other States.

We now know how the result of last year's election was brought about. As early as the year 1851, Henry Clay had put in writing his prediction that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1852 would be elected. One of the last words of Daniel Webster, uttered in October 1852, was, that if he should live, and be able to attend the then approaching election, he would cast his vote for the Democratic candidate, of whose election he said that he entertained no doubt. Thus both the distinguished leaders of the former Whig party recognized its extinction, and prophesied the success of the Democratic ticket. This had, for eighteen months before the election of 1852, been a subject of repeated and continued prophecy. The consequence of that prophecy was, that everywhere the Democratic party was numerously reinforced by unsolicited accessions of faithful allies. Corrupt, designing, calculating politicians, forced themselves into their organization, and swelled their apparent numbers.

Now the Democratic party throughout the land had been honest, and were unsuspecting. They had been in the habit of confiding in the purity of their local organizations. After the Presidential election they did not suspect that wherever disappointments had ensued upon the distribution of offices, their ranks were filled with discontented traitors. When those traitors united themselves with Abolitionists, they did it secretly. So they secretly united themselves with the party which had for years been organized for the proscription and disfranchisement of our naturalized fellow citizens. They formed in like manner other unknown alliances, professing all the time to continue in fellowship with the Democratic organization. It is now easy to recur to what was then unknown and unsuspected. The Democratic organization was dissolved without any suspicion on the part of its honest members. The secret conspirators had succeeded in uniting to themselves all who were discontented. The result in the northern States was a temporary defeat of the Democracy. The secret combination extended itself to the Southern States. There, fortunately, the elections took place long subsequently.

Through the secrecy which had covered their machinations at the North, the conspirators were enabled for a time successfully to deceive many Democrats, and not a few well meaning Whigs of the South. Our southern brethren were for a brief season led artfully into the belief that Abolition had not been, as it has always been, a principal test of northern *Know Nothingism*, however it has of late been disclaimed by a few. The Democratic party stood their ground. They knew, that when these anti-Democratic factions, North and South, should attempt to form a platform in order to resolve themselves into a party, the delusion would vanish, the veil be stripped from them, and the distinction between a party and a casual segregation of factions would be manifest. And was it not so? When the delegates of the so-called American party assembled in Philadelphia in June last, what was the result of their deliberations? It was this. The *Know Nothing*, or American party, so far as composed of those who respect the constitutional rights of our southern brethren, dwindled into a handful of persons—a small remnant now represented on this floor by some forty out of two hundred and thirty four members. Yes; a little more than one-sixth of this representation is the body which represents the so-called Americans who are true to the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States.

Now, sir, I am not going analytically into a consideration of the late triumphant successes of our party in various States. I do not even intend to say what we expect from Kentucky a year hence, or to refer to those occurrences on which this expectation mainly depends. I do not wish to get away from the question pending before the House. I say to this handful of gentlemen, to the Spartan band of Americans, as they call themselves, who represent that portion of their party which is true to the rights of the South, that it rests with them to elect, or to prevent the election of a Speaker favorable to Abolition sentiment. I use this word *Abolition* as a general term. I do not understand specific differences between Abolitionism, Free Soilism, non-interventionism, and non-agitationism. They can prevent the election of a Speaker who will organize the committees after the standard of the senior member from Ohio [Mr. Giddings]. They can allow the result to take place, or can prevent it. I am not sorry that they are able to throw into the teeth of the Democratic party, as they do, that we have not conciliated and will not conciliate them. We do not conciliate them, and we will not involve ourselves in any compromise with them. We do not ask their votes, but leave them perfectly free to cast these votes as their own sense of honor and patriotism may dictate.

I have not intended in these remarks to take a controversial position; but have desired plainly to state what I believe to be the views of the Democratic minority at the present crisis. If any of my colleagues differs from me, I desire, so far as he is concerned, to be corrected. I have endeavored to show why it would at least be premature for the Democrats upon this floor to enter into any question of a plurality vote, or otherwise to complicate matters, in the present position of the House.

[From the Washington Union Dec. 11.]
Prophecy about to be Fulfilled.

The deceived and the betrayed are on the eve of realizing the bitter cheat which has been practised upon them. When the Democratic press everywhere predicted that the end of *Know Nothingism* would be to strengthen the hands of revolutionary abolitionism, infatuated followers of the secret Order repelled the idea as the mere illusion of party zeal. Two large and influential organizations of our countrymen are, however, constrained to confess, in humiliation and in shame, that the prognosis was correct, and that they have been completely delivered into the hands of the Philistines. We refer to those southern citizens who permitted themselves to unite with the so-called American party, and who were deluded by the national professions of that party; and, next, to other citizens of the free States who added their numbers to the same misallied American Order, in the honest belief that they were assisting to build up a great Union organization. Both these classes of citizens have been used just long enough by the common adversaries of all right principles to strengthen false doctrines and to elevate bad men. And now, that this grand fraud stands revealed to the world, we behold its offspring in a vast northern party, answering to the commands of William H. Seward, and advancing to the destruction of the Constitution, according to the plan laid down in his Albany speech of October last. So successfully has the cheat been executed, that of all those chosen in the present Congress from the free States, and acknowledging the name of Americans, not six men are to be found bold and brave enough to arrest the consolidation of abolitionism. This fact has become so palpable and so appalling to the other division of *Know Nothings* in the southern States, that there is not one who can deny to his heart, or who will deny to his constituents, that the men in whom he confided have proved to be the most dangerous, because the most successful and powerful, enemies of southern institutions. In the midst of the exploded theories of *Know Nothingism*, with the mummies exposed to common scrutiny and contempt, and their broken oaths and discarded memorials of proscription and of bigotry offending all eyes, but one element remains upon which they can take their stand, and that is the element of abolitionism.

While they were practising the dark mysteries of their Order, and unsuspectingly assuming the fetters of its obligations, the wily master of northern passions and hatreds used their own delusions to delude them, and so beat them at their own game. While they were shouting over American victories, he quietly felicitated himself that in every instance, with rare exceptions, he had succeeded in sending into Congress, under the disguise of 'Americanism,' men who knew no real leader and organ but himself.

Such is the end of this magnificent deception—such the sequel of the last organization against the Democratic party. And now what will become of those who must acknowledge that they have been woefully disappointed and deceived? Will they continue to ad-

here, like victims bound to the chariot-wheel of the conqueror, or will they break out from the pestilential dens in which for the last two years they have sacrificed their manhood and their honor? Will they longer deny to themselves that the Democratic party is the only national party in existence? Will they permit themselves to be misled by the false cry of *Know Nothingism*—the cry of the wolf, who imitates the lamb, only that he may bathe himself in human slaughter—or will they allow men steeped to the lips in the hatreds of by gone years, to separate them from the Democratic party by heaping calumnies on its public men, by misrepresenting its policy, and by trying with reckless malignity to show that it is not true to those doctrines which are the very springs and sources of its vitality? It is not enough that these men should seek a noble revenge upon their new deceivers by placing themselves formally in the ranks of the Democratic party; but that they should henceforth practise upon their recent experience, and distrust those demagogues who will join any combination that they may gratify their ancient grudge against the Democratic party, and carry into effect their deadly designs against the only free government upon earth.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.



ASHEVILLE, N. C.
Thursday, January 3, 1856.

Cherokee Claims.

We take great pleasure in laying the annexed correspondence before our readers. A large number of the citizens of this District are interested in the decision just made. Aware of the justness of their claims, Mr. Clingman has labored zealously to procure a decision in their favor, and success has at length rewarded his efforts.

Were we disposed to indulge in bitterness how forcibly we might, in view of this result, retort upon those persons who, during the last canvass, moved and instigated by an unworthy purpose, industriously circulated a story to the effect that Mr. Clingman was opposed to these claims, and would do nothing to procure their passage by the Pension Department. We knew at the time that it was a miserable falsehood, and so stated. The result is before the people of the District. The claims are allowed, and Mr. Clingman's indefatigable devotion to the interests of his constituents in this instance, as in every other, has given the lie direct and unequivocal to the malicious falsehoods of his enemies. Let them learn a lesson from this, notwithstanding they have strangely refused to learn it before—that a faithful and conscientious public man cannot be *lied down* before an intelligent and virtuous people.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 20th, 1855.

SIR: You will oblige me by publishing the enclosed letter, as it contains matter of much interest to many of my constituents. When I came on here I brought up the subject for a reconsideration of the claims of those who removed the Cherokees, for bounty land. From this letter it will be seen that the former decision of the Pension Office has been overruled, and that these cases will be allowed. In some instances it will be necessary for the claimants to advise the Office, in the manner requested by the Commissioner.

Very respectfully, yours,
T. L. CLINGMAN.

REV. T. W. ATKIN.

PENSION OFFICE, Dec. 19, 1855.

SIR: The opinion of the Attorney General, just received, affirms the right of those volunteers engaged in the Cherokee service in 1836, to bounty land, under the act of March 3rd last. Such claims will therefore be allowed by this Office.

The Office has no means now of ascertaining what particular claims of the above class have heretofore been rejected. It must therefore rely on parties interested to call attention to such as have been so rejected, so that they may again be taken up for allowance. Parties will bear in mind that all references to such claims must specify both names and numbers, so that the Office may be able to turn to the papers in the same in its files. Such claims as have been examined and rejected will be again taken up for allowance as soon as attention is called to them. Those not yet reached will be attended to in their proper order.

Respectfully, &c.
J. MINOT,
Commissioner.

HON. T. L. CLINGMAN,
House of Representatives.

MASONIC.—Mt. Hermon Lodge, A. F. M., celebrated the 27th ult., the natal day of St. John the Evangelist, by a procession, public installation of Officers, and an Address by Col. J. B. Rankin. We were out of town, and did not hear the address, but have been informed that it was worthy of the occasion—happily conceived and well delivered.

No Speaker yet, and the prospect of an election beautifully slim.

Affairs in Kansas have quieted down.

What Will They Do?

We are at a loss to know what our *Know Nothing* friends will do for a hobby to ride through the next State elections upon. And as a man seldom gets information without asking for it, and as he certainly cannot get much from a party, even when he asks for it, whose very name indicates that they *Know Nothing* to tell him, we propose to answer ourselves the interrogatory which heads this article.

The hope of a Whig Party having died out, and the wild hunt after office in the ranks of that party having for a number of years past proved a failure to the disinterested patriots so long engaged in it, it became necessary to organize a new party, composed of the rotten material of the old Whig party and the rejected and discarded elements of the Democratic party, in order to secure the spoils. As the good things of the Federal Government were ever present to their patriotic eyes and imaginations, and as they proposed to get hold to every thing in the Nation that money could be made out of, they professed an intense nationality. They proclaimed that they knew no North, no South, no East, no West, and their practices have shown that they knew nothing but the spoils, come from whatsoever quarter of the compass they might. Upon the extensive and persuasive scheme of appropriating all the offices in all the States, and all the offices under the National Government, they might claim a degree of nationality never known by any other party that has ever existed. Their national feeling lasted just so long as they were making an experiment upon the credulity and gullibility of their fellow citizens, with a view to the accomplishment of their grand purpose—obtaining the keys of the public crib. In this they have failed, and just so soon as failure followed their efforts, their nationality died out. If we may judge from the developments thus far made in Congress, the Northern *Know Nothings* are stronger Northern men, and the Southern *Know Nothings* stronger Southern men—both more sectional and less likely to harmonize and act in concert than they ever were before. It is apparent, therefore, that they have already found their organization powerless to give them the control and use of the National offices; and knowing this, they have abandoned all claim to be considered a National party, and are concerting measures to monopolize the offices in their different States. For this purpose, where Catholics are numerous they have stricken out the religious test from their platform, and are now as eloquent in denunciations of religious bigotry and intolerance as their opponents ever were. Where the foreigners are in great numbers, as in many portions of the North West, the rights of the poor emigrant, and the beauty and loveliness of the Irish and German character are as much extolled as they ever were by General Scott.

This is what the *Know Nothings* have done and are doing in other States, in order to secure the State offices. Here in North Carolina, where the Catholics and Foreigners are insignificant in numbers and powerless in influence, what will the party do? Their nationality has exploded long ago, and we cannot imagine what string they will strike to delude the people. It is reasonable to conjecture, however, from the material of which the party consists, being but a bad and mutilated copy of old fashioned Whiggery, that it will still oppose Free Suffrage, and endeavor to humbug the people with some new aspect of that most shifting and changing public question, a Convention to amend the Constitution. They have already put it through a course of treatment which has effectually destroyed everything that was good or desirable about it, as originally presented. Will they make it worse or better upon the next trial?

The Internal Improvement of the State will be another issue made by this ghost of the old Whig Party. But we venture the prediction that it will be presented in an entirely different manner from that in which it was held up to the admiring gaze of the people of Western North Carolina in the last canvass by Gen. Dockery. Gov. Bragg and the Democratic party were represented, whenever it was supposed it would effect anything, as hostile to all Improvements, and Gen. Dockery and the Whig party as willing and ready to dig down all the mountains and fill up all the valleys in the State, at any cost, in order to make rail roads. The action of Gov. Bragg and the last Democratic Legislature has sufficiently vindicated him and the party from these unfounded charges. They did quite as much as the most zealous friends of Internal Improvement could desire. Will the *Know Nothings* give Gov. Bragg and the Democratic party credit for what they have done? Mark our words for it, they will not. On the contrary, we predict that they will assail the Democratic party for having gone too far as an Internal Improvement party. They will deafen the ears of the people with declarations that extravagant and impracticable schemes of Improvement have been undertaken. They will play upon a harp of a thousand strings—high taxes, too many rail roads, retrenchment and reform. Such a change in their tactics is entirely reconcilable with the past history of the men who direct the destinies of the *Know Nothing* party in this State. It will not be a more sudden or a more unreasonable change than that they

made when they recanted all the professions of friendship for foreigners and Catholics made in the Scott and Pierce campaign, and put on the robes of *Know Nothing* intolerance and proscription.

We have very little doubt that this Internal Improvement question will be presented in the way we have suggested, by the *Know Nothings* next summer, and we have still less doubt that they will be badly beaten whenever they do make it in that way.

The Democratic party and their gallant leader in the last campaign, Gov. Bragg, have been faithful to the promises and pledges made to the people of Western North Carolina on this important subject. The people here know it, and they will be sustained.

MR. CADWALLADER'S SPEECH.—We call attention to the remarks of Mr. Cadwallader of Pennsylvania, in to day's paper. We publish these remarks for a two fold reason. First, he presents the struggle now going on in the House of Representatives for Speaker, in its proper light, shows its nature and possible results. In the second place, we desire our readers to know the position of the National Democracy, as represented on the floor of the House. That position is a proud one. Although in the minority in the House, they stand firm and united, battling for the great principles of State Rights and Constitutional Equality, declining to enter into negotiations or compromises of any kind with the enemies of the South. Read his remarks.

GEN. S. F. CARY.—This distinguished apostle of temperance recently delivered four addresses in this county—three at this place and one at Reems' Creek. He is considered by our citizens generally as the most powerful and effective advocate of the principles of the temperance reform who has ever visited this section of the State. As proof of the success of his labors, we may mention that some fifty members have (as we understand) been added to the Division at this place, and several of our prominent citizens become converts to the prohibitory law doctrine.

The Fillibusters--Proclamation of the President.

If countenancing fillibustering be a sin, it is not a sin that can be charged upon the present Administration. The course pursued by the President in regard to all expeditions and projects of that character has been such as should amply satisfy the most jealous and exacting foreign Governments and the most cautious and phlegmatic of American citizens. The subjoined proclamation of the President accords perfectly with the whole line of policy which he has pursued on this subject:

By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, information has been received by me that sundry persons, citizens of the United States and others residents therein, are preparing within the jurisdiction of the same to enlist, or enter themselves, or to hire or retain others to participate in military operations within the State of Nicaragua; Now, therefore, I, Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, do warn all persons against connecting themselves with any such enterprise or undertaking, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens, and to the laws of their country, and threatening to the peace of the United States.

I do further admonish all persons who may depart from the United States, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for any such purpose that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the protection of this government.

I exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and criminal undertakings as aforesaid, charging all officers, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exercise the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty five, and the Independence of the United States the eightieth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE,
By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

DEATH AND VANITY.—The St. Louis Herald of Wednesday says:

"Some of our fashionable ladies, owing to an excess of vanity, in order to give tone and permanency to their complexion, or, as they say, 'to improve their complexion,' are in the habit of taking arsenic in small doses. Within the past week two ladies of this city, members of wealthy families, and ladies of fashion, have died very suddenly. Their nearest friends and relatives say that they were 'arsenic eaters'; but in order to guard against scandal, the real cause of their death has not been made public. However, those same persons do not hesitate to say privately that an over-dose of arsenic was the real cause of their death. Out of respect for the living relations, we forbear mentioning the names of the ladies, and only allude to the circumstance for the purpose of warning others of the great danger and risk they run in continuing such a dangerous and baneful practice. Vanity, must, indeed, be an almost uncontrollable passion with persons who, to gratify it, will hazard their very existence. There is no doubt of the fact that this practice is general among our fashionable butterflies, at least to such an extent as to become alarming."

Hon. D. M. Barringer, late U. States Minister to Spain, has commenced the practice of law in Charlotte.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.—The Washington Sentinel of the 15th very justly remarks:

The course of the Democrats in the House of Representatives is well calculated to attract the respect and admiration of all right minded men in the country. Without a majority, and consequently unable of and by themselves to effect an organization, they have formed themselves into a compact body and are standing firmly between the Constitution and all parties and factions who menace it. When seventy odd resolute men, incapable of treachery, and of tried integrity, take such a stand, and manfully and perseveringly maintain it, the lesson cannot be lost upon the country.

When other parties are split and divided, they are firm and united. When other parties are wrangling and crippled by distrust, suspicious and jealousies, they harmonize as brothers and vote as one man. This determined band is not composed of men from one neighborhood or section, but of men from every part of our country; from the North, the South, the East, and the West. They represent no local interest, no sectional prejudice, no wretched ism, but they represent the great national Democracy. They constitute the only solid, well-cemented body of respectable numbers that present a stern resistance to the spread of fanaticism. It is much to be lamented that in the present crisis, those attached to other conservative political organizations, whose small numbers renders success impossible, do not discard their prejudices and manfully step forward to co-operate cordially with the Democracy of the House. A persistence in their present course can bring them no gain, while the co-operation of which we speak would certainly occasion them no loss.

GONE!—The year eighteen hundred and fifty five is numbered with the ages before the flood. How many hearts one year ago leaped with joy and thrilled with pleasant anticipations, that are now cold and lifeless! How many of our fellow beings, whose barks were full freighted with bright visions for the sea of life, have been shipwrecked and utterly ruined! How many ties of affection have been sundered! How many brains have been maddened by disappointment! It has been an eventful year in the history of the world, and will form an important epoch in the account current of Time. But it is gone! Gone, with its hopes and its fears; gone, with its joys and its sorrows; gone, with its trials and its triumphs; gone, with its lights and its shadows. Many of our friends, too, have gone with it; while some who are left on the shores of Time stand like the forest oak when the lightnings of heaven have torn away its green branches and bright foliage—leaving but a scathed and withering trunk behind. Truly, in the language of the Prophet of God, "we all do fade as a leaf," and well did the Man of Uz exclaim—"Man dieth and wasteth away; yea, man giveth up the ghost and where is he?" The poet hath beautifully expressed it—

"Life is short and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though strong and brave,
Still like muffled drums are beating
Funeral marches to the grave."

Let us endeavor to learn wisdom from the past, and enter upon the new year resolved to do our whole duty, both to God and man, that when the summons shall come to join the innumerable company who have preceded us to the land of shadows, we may calmly and confidently bid adieu to time, sustained by the hope of a glorious immortality.

GOLD STATISTICS.—Statistics of California gold previous to the California discoveries:

The gold in the U. S. was,	\$36,000,000
Found in California in the years	
1849 to 1854,	291,000,000
To date in 1855,	45,000,000
Imported in six years from elsewhere,	38,000,000
Total,	425,000,000
Remitted abroad in six years and ten months,	214,000,000
Left in the country,	241,000,000

SAM AND SAMBO.—The Washington Sentinel remarks, that the disciples of *Know Nothingism* who are crowding Washington in search of official rewards for services rendered to "Sam," find their way obstructed by one Sambo, who is a much more important character with their representatives than even Sam himself.

INSIDE VIEW.—The Philadelphia City Item announces that Mr. Robert C. Clark of that city has discovered a method of taking an accurate daguerreotype of the lungs of living persons, and intends laying his discovery before Congress.

AFFAIRS IN SAN FRANCISCO.—A late letter says: "Business matters look blue enough here. The city is bankrupt—don't even pay teachers of public schools, police or anything else, except to pay for keeping the sick in hospitals, in county scrip at fifty cents on the dollar, or two dollars for one of debt."

ALABAMA.—It is stated that the present Legislature of Alabama will call a State Convention, for the formation of a new Constitution.

THE Artesian Well, in Charleston, is 1,200 feet deep and discharges forty gallons per minute.

CITY TAXATION.—In New York it is said to amount to ten dollars per head for every man woman and child, and in Boston it reaches fourteen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10, 1855.—For six entire months we have had no rain. One seems to tire of excessive fine weather. Two drizzles yesterday, and some days of rain in the mining districts, however, announce the approach of the rainy season, and, sound and healthy as the general business of the country now is, the supply of water to the miners will yet give fresh vigor to the great item of the country, the gold production. The early cry, you know, was that the mines might give out, that the diggings would be exhausted; but it is certain that we want only more really industrious miners to double the production. Just imagine the state of things here. Gold, the moving impulse, if not the power of the whole world, lies before us in boundless quantities, waiting for the mere labor of man to bring it into tangible existence!

The miners are rejoicing over the recent rains they have had, and their "crop" the ensuing winter it is supposed will be much larger than an average one. I begin to think the real extent of the gold fields is just beginning to show itself. Think of a tunnel into "Table Mountain," 1,250 feet in length, at a cost of \$30,000, where they are now getting very rich gold dirt. Formerly they looked for gold in the rivers and on the surface of hills, &c.; now they are groping into the bowels of the earth with greater success. Who can tell the extent of the riches of this country when we find evidence that the very interior of our hills and mountains are filled with gold? For the present at least we can deny the anticipations of the alarmists relative to the exhaustion of the gold deposits. There is yet room for another hundred thousand miners. They can work on their own hook, or get certainly, by hiring out their labor, three to four dollars per day; cost of living one dollar per day; leaving a net income to a common laborer of \$700 to \$1,000 per annum! In what other part of the world can this be done? A gentleman (a miner) from Iowa Hill, another famous rich district, told me he had to pay four dollars per day for hired miners, and that in three dollars he could take fifty more men. I shall be much mistaken if the yield this year is not much larger than in any preceding one; but you must not look for the evidence of this in the receipts by the steamers at New York. We now grow almost every thing we eat, and export grain that makes a difference of at least eight millions per annum in our outgoings since 1853. Then we are constantly getting up manufactures. Salt from Lower California is of the very highest grade, and we are now packing beef and pork. Candles we shall soon have of our own; also clothing, shoes, liquors from barley and even from wheat. Yesterday I saw a schooner load of brooms of excellent quality, an article formerly brought round Cape Horn at a high freight; and in two years the imports of California, foreign and from the Atlantic States, will be reduced one-half. All this will keep a great deal of our gold at home, instead of sending it away in payment for supplies.

Three thousand barrels of California flour have recently been sold at Liverpool at a large profit. It was landed in fine condition, and not the least injured, though it twice crossed the equator. There is no climate in the world compares with this for the growing and securing of crops; no rain, and none required, for the whole period from planting to gathering, and such a thing as injury to the crops is unknown.

At this time there is no occasion for fire. I dined at five, with the thermometer at 68, with magnificent strawberries, melons, cantaloupes, and grapes on the table, and at reasonable prices.

The law has had its full swing in the case of Levy, convicted of smuggling segars; and Judge McAllister, of the United States Court, has won glowing opinions of all sorts of men for his firmness in face of the immense exertions to save Levy. The tribunals of the whole city seem to have risen in the estimation of the people by this one act. Levy goes one year to the county jail, and pays \$5,000 fine. The loss of the segars is also said to be \$25,000; but there are curious collateral circumstances mixed up with it, besides heavy law expenses, fine, &c., which swell the whole to \$50,000. This however, is thought to be far below the amount of the frauds which he so successfully and for so long a time practised on the revenue in the importation of segars.

The extent of this segar business here is immense. A single stand within a large hotel has been rented for \$20 per day, payable daily. I know of another of less note for which \$4,000 per annum has been paid for the last two years. The consumption of "the weed" in California is awful.

The Louisville Times says there are 225 convicts in the Kentucky penitentiary.

A number of slaves attempted to escape from Bourbon county, Kentucky, a few days since, but in crossing the Ohio river four were drowned.

Horace Mann has proved that throughout all England more than one half of the adult population cannot write their own names.

A delegation of Chippewa Indians has arrived in Washington. The chief is a free mason.

The rival delegates from Kansas.—Mr. H. Greeley who, by last accounts, was in Washington, assisting the House and the Black Republicans to organize, says:

That tall, youngish-looking, well dressed, strongly-made, rather prepossessing man of some five and thirty years, is John W. Whitfield, chosen Delegate for Kansas by the Missourians who went over into that Territory for the purpose, on the day of election appointed by the Legislature they chose in the same way last spring. And that firmly-knit, plainly-dressed, middle-sized farmer-looking, grave-mannered person of fifty, with low-crowned hat, and hair and mustache beginning to wear the silver tinge of life's autumn, is Andrew H. Reeder, the delegate chosen at an election appointed by themselves by the Free-State settlers of Kansas, comprising more than two-thirds of the actual residents of that Territory. Around these two personages how much of the interest of the session necessarily concentrates! How vitally must the struggle of '56 and the future character and destiny of our country be influenced by their conflicting fortunes!

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ENERGETIC WAR PREPARATIONS IN RUSSIA.

A corps of 10,000 men occupies Kaffa, 10,000 more have just arrived at Coula, and there are still about 20,000 Russians on the Circassian coast. The Berlin correspondent of the Times asserts that the Emperor Alexander is understood to have brought with him from the South, anything but a lukewarm determination to prosecute the war.—The time required by the Allies to get possession of Sebastopol, has enabled the Russians to fortify a number of positions, and it is believed that Prince Gortschakoff can hold them under all emergencies. All correspondence from Russia that is spoken of at Berlin, as coming from well informed sources, expresses astonishment at the rumors of pacific overtures current in the press. Everything points to energetic preparations for a renewal of the war in the spring. They talk of the Crimea being supplied by that time with a force of 300,000 men, and of Kertch being wrested from the Allies as soon as the Sea of Azoff is frozen over. Great efforts are making to increase the flotilla of row-boats at Cronstadt and Swaborg.

Dr. Scott, in prison in Perry county, Miss., for the murder of his wife, escaped a few days since by locking the jailer up.

A favorable re-action has again taken place in the price of land warrants. The market is firm, with a tendency upwards, at the following rates: 80's and 160's, \$1.03 per acre; 60's and 120's, 98 cents per acre.

CAPITAL IN RAILROADS.—Mr. Henry C. Carey, the well known writer on Political Economy, estimates the capital invested in railroads in this country at \$700,000,000.

VOLUNTARY ENSLAVEMENT.—The Richmond Dispatch says that the Legislature of Virginia has lately passed an act for the voluntary enslavement of an old negro man in Southampton county, who had lately become free; and so numerous are applications of this character, that a general act for the voluntary enslavement of free negroes has been introduced into the Legislature.

FREE NEGROES.—The Legislature of Missouri have just passed an act to expedite the removal of free negroes from that State.—They have appropriated \$3,000 annually for ten years towards accomplishing this purpose.

EMIGRATION SOUTHWARD.—This does not seem hardly as natural as emigration westward, but we are informed that a party from this city is about to leave for Georgia. The persons composing and directing it have purchased a large tract of land, which includes a fine water power ready for immediate use. They propose to build a manufacturing town which shall soon become a city; and carrying with them, as they will, New England energy, and aptitude for thrift, they can hardly fall short of full success. They propose to take out quite a number of new and practical working machines, and at once establish manufacturing and trade as well as agriculture.

In Rusk, county of Meath, Ireland, recently died a man of the name of John Wilson, who has left, in funded property, five hundred thousand dollars, and thirty thousand per annum in landed property. A commission is sitting, it is stated, in Navan, to enquire whether he left any heirs. As there are, no doubt, several Wilsons, of the county of Meath, in the United States, they should trace back their pedigree, if possible, to the opulent deceased.

FOR THE CURE OF CROUP.—A piece of fresh lard, as large as a butternut, rubbed up with sugar, in the same way that butter and sugar are prepared for the dressing of puddings, divided in three parts, and given at intervals of twenty minutes, will relieve any case of croup not already allowed to progress to the fatal point.

THE Virginia Conference has acquitted Dr. W. A. Smith of the various charges preferred against him by Rev. C. F. Deems of the N. C. Conference.

A CONFESION.—The American Organ, published at Richmond, (Va.) says of its party, that "not a single Northern State stands upon the Philadelphia Platform," and that "to insist upon an adherence by the party to a platform which three-fourths of the American party has rejected, is to insist upon dividing and destroying the party."

If this confession of the metropolitan Organ of the Know Nothings be true, then Southern Know Nothings have come to the "jumping off place."

QUARTZ.—The papers announce a recent discovery in Australia, by which gold bearing quartz can be fused, and the more expensive process of crushing and washing, to extract the particles of metal, dispensed with. The melted quartz, it is also said, may be formed into ware, equaling in whiteness the purest Alabaster, and rivaling China ware in transparency.

INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM.—A gentleman wishes to publish the following for the relief of suffering humanity. He says he has known a number of cures made by it, all of them in a short time. Half an ounce of pulverized saltpetre, put in a half a pint of sweet oil. Bathe the parts affected, and a sound cure will speedily be effected.—Lynchburg Express.

SPUNKY.—A Western editor gives a contemporary the following rather strong hint:

"The editor of the Social Visitor speaks of us as a reformed dentist, and volunteers a little advice, suggesting that we let politics alone and stick to our profession. We beg to inform the gentleman that we pull teeth at the usual rate, and the noses of impertinent meddlers for nothing."

A SENSIBLE CUSTOM.—In the French army the soldiers, during the winter wear wooden bottom shoes. The result is, that the French army is less afflicted with the toothache and rheumatism than any other army in the world. A wooden-bottom shoe is always dry—a fact that should always give them the preference.

About one hundred and fifty yards of the Camden Railroad track, two miles from Kingsville, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The fire was accidentally communicated by a spark.—Columbia Times.

DIED.

On the morning of the 18th ult., at the family residence near this village, Mrs. CAROLINE LEE, wife of Mr. Stephen Lee.

For nearly thirty years, she performed in the most affectionate and exemplary manner the duties of wife, mother, daughter and sister. Unobtrusive in her character, she was little known beyond the domestic circle, which she lived to bless.

God grant consolation to the hearts wounded by this bereavement!

December 31st, 1855.

I will address the people of Buncombe, Madison and Yancey Counties, on the Tuesday of their County Courts, in favor of a law to suppress Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime.

MARCUS ERWIN.
Asheville, December 31st, 1855.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Asheville, N. C., on the 31st December, 1855:

A—Allen M. T., Alexander Richard, Allison Harris.

B—Blackstock Robert, Burgin John, Byres & Rowan, Baylis Moore, Barrett W. A., Brown M. G., Barring Charles, Barnett A. J., Birdseye Ezekiel, Baker John, Burnett & Alexander.

C—Coats G. G., Cantwell & Eperson, Caloway B. C., Campbell Jesse, Clifton Wm. 2, Crawford J., Cook John, Clark Wm.

D—Davidson A. T., Dimmick W., Dillingham Miss M. A., Davis Grizza C.

E—Easterly Thos. J., Emerson T.

F—Finley R. S., Farrar C. D., Fox A., Francis Wm., Fain Wm., Foster London.

G—Gibson Dr. D. J., Gilmer Mrs. A. C., Garrison Alexander, Gudgeon Miss Elizabeth, Gudgeon Mc Jas., Garner Mrs. Wm., Garland Mrs. H.

H—Hughes Julia A., Henderson Robt. T., Hyatt S. J., Hyatt Anna, Harren Miss Harriet, Harper John.

J—Jones Andrew, Jordan Mrs. A. T., Jones Saml. C.

K—Kise Jas. O., Kellogg A. A., Kingsmore A. M.

L—Lund A. J. W., Loran B. A. 2, Lisle John, Loundes Wm.

M—McDowell Geo. B. 2, Mills J. Y., Myers J. H., Morgan Wm. S., Murray Wm., Moore Green M., McHenry J. E., Moore W. H., Murray Miss E. E.

O—Olney M. J. 2.
P—Proffit S. T. 2, Pagenstader Julius, Parker W. F., Patten R. W., Porter Wm. M., Porter Alex., Parrow Wm., Patton R. M., Patton A. G., Patton Wm.

R—Ryan Thos. C., Roberson Noah, Rollins Thos.

S—Samner John 2, Small Robt., Stevens J. M., Sittin John 2, Stovall John H., Smith Robt., Sweeney S. D., Scarborough W. A., Stuart Alex., Sorrels W. F., Sales Theopoles, Sheriff Buncombe.

T—Tucker J. S., Tweed Miss Jane, Thomas Henry E., Taylor J. J. 2, Thomas Mrs. Mary B. 2.

W—Womack Wm. T., Woliver William, Whitaker W. S., Wilson Miss Henrietta, Weathers M. W., Williams A. A., Wilkins Mrs. Jane E., Walker Mitchell, Watson J. W. B., Wilson J., Wilson Robt., Waldrop M. R., Wright J. D.

W. L. HILLIARD, P. M.
Asheville, Jan. 3, 1856.

\$200 REWARD. A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, It has been Represented to me that THOMAS RUTHERFORD, late of the County of Ashe, stanchioned with the homelife of one Tobias Taylor, Jr., of said County, on the 22nd of November last, and that said Thomas Rutherford is a fugitive from justice, and has escaped beyond the limits of the State.

Now, therefore, in order that the said Thomas Rutherford may be arrested and brought to trial for his said offence, I do hereby issue this Proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars for his apprehension and delivery to the Sheriff of Ashe County.

DESCRIPTION: Thomas Rutherford is represented to be about 35 years old, about 5-12 ft. high, weight 140 to 150 pounds, complexion fair, and slightly freckled, dark blue eyes and dark sandy hair cut short in front and top of head, large hands, bald appearance and quick spoken. Fleed to Virginia, and when last heard from was at Independence, Grayson County.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of North Carolina, at the City of Raleigh, this 12th day of December, A. D. 1855.

By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG.
PELAKSKI COWPER, Private Secretary.
December 20, 1855.

SALE OF TOWN LOTS.

THE RAILROAD is coming and actually is in progress, and will pass directly through the town of Columbus, Polk county, North Carolina, from Spartanburg to Thomasville, and the Commissioners appointed by Court to sell the remainder of lots, offer for sale on Wednesday, 2d of January, 1856, 29 LOTS, some fronting the public square.

Terms of sale.—One two and three years, note and security.
The Treasurer of public buildings is also prepared to make contracts for the erection of a fine Court House and Jail. The plan and specifications can be seen by calling on WM. S. MILLS, Treasurer.

WM. S. MILLS,
J. STARK SIMMS,
JOHN WALKER,
A. E. MILLER,
J. L. WARD,
Commissioners.

The contract for public buildings will be made on the same day.
December 20, 1855.

SHAWLS, SHAWLS!

At prices ranging from 25 cents to \$6. New, beautiful, and lower than last winter.
SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.
Dec. 14, 1854. tr

A FACT.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Drs. J. D. Boyd and J. M. Stevens, is dissolved, by the latter intending to locate at Marion. The undersigned will continue the practice of Physic, and take at liberal prices for services rendered, any thing that either man or beast can eat. Send it on, if you have any to spare.—J. D. BOYD.
Asheville, Nov. 29th, 1855.

CLOTHING!

A FINE LOT OF CLOTHING for sale, cheap for cash. Overcoats, close bodied coats, vests, pants, and trowsers.
SMITH & McDOWELL.
Dec. 6.

PIANO FOR SALE.

A first rate PIANO, of fine tone and finish, will be sold on reasonable terms, if application be made soon to the subscriber.

T. G. MASSIE.
Asheville, Dec. 6, 1855.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure. Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life.—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McChesney, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. Candler, " "

ATTORNEYS.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.
All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, Secretary.
Asheville, Nov. 18, 1855.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

To the Citizens of the 8th Congressional District of North Carolina.

HAVING received the Agency from the Inventors and Patentes of the latest improved and most highly approved

Grain Mills, and Corn and Cob Crushers,

now in use—found so profitable, and so extensively used in other parts of our land, in the improved methods of Stock Feeding—the subscriber is prepared to receive and fill orders for the same, at prices from 25 to 33 per cent. lower than have previously been sold.

By the use of these MILLS, a saving of fully one third in food can be effected, as has been repeatedly tested; some say even more than that. The very stock which would have them. One of these Mills is now in operation at this place. Full information in relation to the same can be obtained at this Office.

A. S. LANGLEY,
Traveling Agent.
Asheville, Nov. 20th, 1855.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT near the College, owned by the subscriber. Persons desirous of purchasing will call upon W. W. McDowell, from whom they can learn terms, &c.

November 22, 1855. 3m.
Spectator please copy 3 months, and hand bill to Mr. McDowell.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

An installment of one fourth of one per cent of the Capital Stock of the Greenville and French Broad R. R. Company, is required to be paid into the Treasury of the Company on or before the first Monday in January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

Nov. 22, 1855. td

"Old Things Shall be Done Away."

The undersigned, successors to Smith, Baird & Vance, having associated themselves together under the name and style of

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

for the purpose of carrying on the Mercantile business, in its various branches, beg leave to say that they are now receiving accessions to their stock direct from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Charleston, and that it is their full intent to make their mark in the line of business they have selected, and with a view of building up a permanent trade, intend reducing the price of Goods as low as possible. Test for yourselves.

B. J. SMITH,
A. E. BAIRD,
R. B. VANCE,
R. M. JONES.

Asheville, May 3, 1855.

FAIR WARNING!

THE subscriber having determined to leave Asheville on the 1st day of January next, is compelled to close his business here by that time.—All persons indebted to him, by note or account are therefore requested for the last time to call and settle. His business must be wound up, possibly if it can, by law if it must.

The large and elegant assortment of fashionable

READY-MADE CLOTHING

now on hand, will be sold at prices astonishingly low. In fact, the Clothes have to be sold between this and the first day of January, and all who want bargains had better strike while the opportunity lasts. A little pile of money will purchase a tremendous pile of clothing now. Be quick—you will never see the like again.

Country merchants can replenish their stock as cheap here as in New York or Charleston.—Fact—try it.

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

MINERALOGY,

Assaying, Civil and Mining Engineering, and Surveying.

THE subscriber is prepared to devote special attention to the above branches, and the application of Chemical Analysis thereto. Persons interested in MINING are invited to consult him for information or instruction in regard to the most recent and valuable methods of conducting the same.

Assays of Gold, Silver, Lead, Copper and other Mineral Ores, executed with punctuality and dispatch.

Assay specimens of one or two ounces, with a remittance of \$5.00 for each Assay, may be sent to be analyzed by the subscriber. Metallic Ores tested by the most speedy and accurate process at \$2.00 for each specimen.

WM. REAT, A. M.
Murphy, N. C., January 4, 1855. 1y

Holston Conference Female

COLLEGE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THE Second Session of this flourishing Institution, on the ENDOWMENT PLAN, will commence on the 16th of JULY, under the superintendence of REV. ANSON W. CUMMINGS, D. D., assisted by an able corps of Female Teachers.

The Session will continue 42 weeks, at the close of which a public examination will be held.

Rates of Tuition Per Session of 10 Months:

Preparatory Department,	\$13 00
1st Collegiate Class,	17 00
2d " "	21 00
3d " "	25 00
4th " "	30 00

Music on Piano and Guitar, each 30 00

Use of Piano, \$2; Guitar, \$1.

French, Latin, or Greek, 10 00

Drawing and Painting, 10 00

Embroidery, 16 00

Contingent Fee, 2 00

Board in Steward's Hall, per week, 1 50

Washing per dozen, extra, 37 1-2

Board can also be obtained in private families, if desired, at reasonable rates.

The construction of the Scholarship and Steward's Ticket Plan, by the Board of Trustees is, that it was originally intended to embrace only one pupil on each Scholarship and Ticket, at the same time; the reasons for which are so obvious that it is unnecessary to mention them.

In the advertisement of last session, it was announced that French, Latin, Greek, Music, Embroidery, &c., were extra, hence, as in all other Institutions of like grade, they will be charged for, whether pupils hold Scholarships or not.

DAVID C. TAYLOR and LADY, having proved in a trial of ten months their adaptation to the successful and pleasant management of the Steward's Hall, will be retained in that situation.

The Summer uniform, as adopted and worn by the pupils on public occasions, is white jacket—Winter, mazarine blue vested. No jewelry to be worn by the pupils while under the care of the Faculty. Parents and guardians are most earnestly requested to co-operate with the Trustees in preventing useless extravagance.

Any additional information will be promptly furnished on application to the President or Secretary.

By order of the Board.

R. B. VANCE,
Sec. Board of Trustees.

Asheville, June 25, 1855. 1f

CITY HOTEL,

(FORMERLY HARRISON'S.)

CORNER OF LAUREL AND RICHARDSON STREETS,

HARDY & BRYANT

RESPECTFULLY announces to their friends and the public generally, that they have taken charge of this house, and are refitting and furnishing on the latest and most approved style, and intend to spare neither pains nor expense in making it a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Their table will, at all times, be supplied with the

PILGRIMS, ON!

BY G. S. P.

Pilgrims, on! the day is dawning,
Strike your tents and homeward haste;
Sleep not while the blast of morning
Calls you on the desert waste.
Though the way be dark and dreary,
Life's sharp anguish must be borne;
Courage then, ye faint and weary
Linger not to weep and mourn.

Pilgrims, on! the storm is beating,
Beating wildly on your way;
Tarry not, the time is fleeting,
Shall the storm your footsteps stay?
Hasten on through joy and sorrow,
Let whatever may betide;
Wait not for the calm, to-morrow,
Faithful at the work abide.

Pilgrims, on! though darkness cover
All earth's pathway to the tomb;
Angels o'er that pathway hover
Mid the deep surrounding gloom.
Light effulgent gleams above you
From the throne of glory, where
Bright seraphic ones who love you
Witness all your grief and care.

Pilgrims, on! what though in dangers!
Life's eventful course pursue;
Labor on, ye friendless strangers,
Grace will guide you safely through.
What if trials must befall you!
What if fierce temptations rise!
Shall earth's bitter strife appal you
While contending for the prize?

Pilgrims, on! the day is ending—
Life's probation day of woe;
Twilight shades o'er now are blending
With the sunbeams faintest glow.
Soon the night of Death impending,
Shall your toilsome journey end;
Hope, like starlit smiles descending,
Cheers while o'er the grave you bend.

Pilgrims, on! there's rest in Heaven,
Rest from every anxious care,
Rest in Jesus' smiles, forgiven,
Peaceful and eternal there.
Oh! 'twere sweet to toil in sadness,
Oh! 'twere well the cross to bear,
If at last, in joy and gladness,
We may rest forever there.

[From the Pennsylvania Enquirer.] An Object in Life.

THE POLICY OF "STICKING TO SOMETHING."

"A purpose choose, and then pursue it well."
In the course of a conversation held a few days since, an old and experienced merchant alluded in highly complimentary terms to a young friend, and in conclusion remarked—"he possesses many noble qualities, but unfortunately he will not stick to anything."

In other words, he is fickle, changeable and unsteady. He has no fixed purpose in life. He is in pursuit of one object to-day, and another to-morrow." And this is the case with hundreds. They possess talent, genius, tact, readiness, wit, but they lack the great essentials of steadiness, determination and perseverance. One year they try one pursuit, and another another. At one time they are enthusiasts in relation to some particular profession or avocation, and then, lo! as sudden as thought, they change and devote all their energies to something else. Can it be wondered at, that such fickle and uncertain persons are unsuccessful? Much of the art of success consists in steadiness and perseverance. There are many men with fine talents, who could have attained eminence in almost any pursuit, had they followed it closely, constantly and earnestly. But having attempted a dozen undertakings, and thus divided their time and attention, failure was almost inevitable. A regular employment and steadiness of purpose are essential to the young, nay to all who mingle with mankind. The men of fortune are, for the most part, those who became so through inheritance, or by patience, perseverance, and an unwavering determination to overcome the ordinary difficulties of life. And hence the necessity of a regular trade or avocation. It, in the first place, induces habits of industry, and in the second, schools the mind and the energies, and in most cases directs them in a proper channel. On looking over the annals of our public institutions, it will be found that the great majority of those who go astray, are young men who never had any regular trade or occupation, and who, therefore, were without a direct means of livelihood and independence. Thus on reference to the first Report of the Trustees of the Maine State Reform School, we perceive that of one hundred and seventeen received during the year, ninety-seven were idle, or had no steady employment. The fact is pregnant with admonition. It illustrates the whole subject in the most striking manner. The individual, moreover, who does not acquire habits of industry, patience and perseverance in early life, will seldom attain them thereafter. The epitaph of many a ruined young man, might with propriety be—"Alas! he would not stick to anything."

Who, indeed, constitute the genteel vagabonds—nay the great majority of the criminals of the day? Individuals who commenced wrong, who had had examples before them; who were led to believe that to be genteel was to be dissolute, and who thus went on step by step, until they found that their character was gone with their means, and that they were hence compelled, by necessity, to resort to some dangerous expedient. It is, indeed, difficult to resist the fascinations of vice in a great city like this. The moral effort required is extraordinary. Hence the danger of idleness, and the necessity of occupation. Hence the policy, the wisdom, nay, the absolute necessity of steadiness of purpose and regularity of employment. All who desire success, should "stick to something." They should have some object in life. If we cannot get a business to suit us exactly, let us decide upon the next best. Almost any occupation is better than none, and when we have once determined upon a course, let us pursue it not only with activity, but with energy and determination. The adage is old and familiar that "a rolling stone gathers no moss," but it is pithy and to the purpose, in this connection. The inconstant, the uncertain, the fickle and the unsteady, are seldom true, either to themselves or to others. They trifle with destiny and destroy their own prospects. No one who knows them will enter into an important compact with them, because of the fear of change, and the dangers connected therewith. The illustrations

may be seen in every department of life and society. They are of almost daily occurrence. Hundreds are at this moment wasting the most precious hours of their lives in idle speculations, vague pursuits and uncertain employments, simply because they have no determination, no object, no energy or perseverance. There are others again, and not a few, who prefer doing nothing, not only for days, but for weeks, months and years, rather than venture upon a path that does not seem exactly congenial to their taste. The result is that by this system they unfit themselves for all employment. They become inert and indolent, lose everything like enterprise and ambition, and unconsciously descend, step by step in the social ranks of life, until at last they find themselves contemned, despised, and even lost to all sense of self respect. We repeat—occupation steady and regular, a trade, profession, occupation or avocation, an object in life, together with patience, perseverance, energy and determination,—are not only absolutely essential to success, but rarely fail to secure it. In brief, there must be some purpose, some system, some determination. Otherwise the highest talents, the richest fancy, and the most dazzling intellect will prove comparatively useless. In the language of the celebrated Dr. Johnson—"negligence and irregularity long continued, will render knowledge useless, wit ridiculous, and genius contemptible."

THE GREAT GAINES WILL CASE.—The Supreme Court of Louisiana has reversed the late decision of the Second District Court, and decreed that Daniel Clark's will of 1813 be probated, and that Mrs. General Gaines be put in possession of his property, now amounting in value to several millions of dollars.

This is perhaps the most remarkable case in the legal annals of this country. Daniel Clark, of New Orleans was the father of Mrs. Gaines, and as such, during his active life time, made a will bequeathing to her the bulk of his vast estates. Upon his death no such will was found; but another will was discovered, making a totally different distribution of his property; and the property was accordingly appropriated. Some twenty odd years ago, Mrs. General Gaines was informed, through some contemporaries of her father, of the true state of the case; and from that day to this she has devoted herself in this cause, with a singleness of purpose, and with a perseverance and heroism of the highest order, to the restitution of her father's property and of her own character as his legal and exclusive legatee. From one court to another, in various shapes, (but never directly upon the will till within the last two years,) she has been battling with her adversaries for more than twenty years, and has expended in that time, in this litigation, thousands upon thousands of dollars, often raised under the greatest difficulties, sometimes almost despairing—but never subdued.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.—At the time of the explosion of Sebastopol, a most extraordinary occurrence took place. A correspondent, giving an account of the terrible scene, says:

"But, among all the distressing objects around, none perhaps, was more melancholy, calculated to excite feelings of pity, than an artillery man who had been, either by the concussion or by sudden alarm, rendered idiotic. He attracted general attention as he was led by, bare-headed, between two of his comrades, uttering silly exclamations and quite lost to consciousness of all that was passing around him. He seemed to be possessed by a feeling that he was in England, for all his rambling remarks referred to home; while a smile on his face, vacant and unmeaning as was its expression, seemed to show that he had at least as much satisfaction as he was any longer capable of enjoying."

LUCIFER MATCHES.—The following is only the material used in one factory: "A raft of pine timber, containing over 600 logs, was recently converted into locofoco matches by a manufacturer in New York city." How much timber is used for that purpose in all the cities of the Union?

Old Dr. Foster, who practised in the "healing art" at Buxford, some years ago, was in the habit of cooking up all sorts of roots and herbs into medicines and specifics, and trying them upon his wife; and if they did not kill her, he was ready for all his other patients.

THE COST.—According to a Paris correspondent of the National Intelligence, the cost of the Eastern war greatly exceeds one million of dollars per day. This is indeed enormous. Such an outlay, long continued, must produce disastrous results to the nations immediately engaged. It is said that of 80,000 horses sent to the Black Sea by France, only 10,000 remain. The other 70,000 either perished in battle or through exposure, fatigue and neglect. The average cost was about \$100 each, and about as much more to convey them there.

AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO JACKSON.—The Port Gibson Review says in a speech recently delivered at Rocky Springs, in that county, Col. Edward Pickett, Jr., said in reference to the democratic victory in Tennessee:

It was well for the memory of the immortal sage of the Hermitage, that the bigoted crusade against foreigners should receive such a rebuke from the people of the State beneath whose soil his mortal remains repose. In every drop of his blood Jackson was an Irishman. His father was one of the Irish patriots whose brow turned pale with indignation at the oppression and insults offered to his native land. His mother's cheeks were fanned by the soft breezes that blow over the blue Bay of Dublin, and wreathed in the roses that grow on the green sod of Erin. But if, as the hero of New Orleans was ascending the steps of the capitol to take the oath of fealty to the constitution of the United States, a foul whisper had reached his ears that the President elect was an Irishman and therefore an anti-American, one hand would have been laid on his breast and the other would have grasped his sword, and he would have said, "Yes in every drop of my blood and in every nerve of my arm, I am an Irishman; but here at least is an American heart, that while it beats will love the constitution and the liberty it guarantees, and here an American sword that shall be ready to defend that liberty till this arm is palsied in death."

ASHEVILLE NEWS.



JANUARY 3, 1856.

The January number of the *Cultivator* is on our table. It is filled, as usual, with choice reading for the cultivator of the soil. Mr. Cooke announces to his readers that he has secured the services of Prof. B. S. Hedrick, Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the University of North Carolina. This arrangement will doubtless add much to the interest of the *Cultivator*.

We return our thanks to some one, the author probably, for a copy of a neat pamphlet of 74 pages, entitled, "Facts against Fancy; or a True and Just View of Trinity Church," by the Rev. William Berrian, D. D. The subject is one we have long desired a little light upon, and shall most certainly see what can be panned out of the document before us.

The whole net increase of membership in the N. C. Methodist Conference for the year ending Nov. 14th, 1855, was as follows:—Increase of 1091 whites, 819 colored, and 19 local preachers. Making an aggregate net increase of 2,528.

WHAT ABOLITIONISM PROPOSES.—We do not care often to advertise, to any considerable extent, the opinions of the Northern believers in the horrible atrocities of the institution of slavery, but the following sentences, uttered by the Hon. Joshua R. Giddings, may amuse some of our readers:

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South; when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and blot out the last vestige of slavery. And though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millennium."

The sales of land along the line of the Illinois Central Rail Road, up to the present time, amount to \$4,000,000.

PROSPEROUS.—Georgia is nearly chequered by railroads, and yet she stands before the world with a debt of only two million six hundred and forty four thousand two hundred and twenty one dollars against her on the balance sheet. No other State in the Union can point to the same amount of works of internal improvement, and show so small an indebtedness.

General Cass, at a late meeting of Democratic Senators, delivered an impressive address. He referred to his long connection with the party now in a majority in the Senate, how steadily it had aided to maintain the Constitution, secure the just rights of each State, and preserve inviolate the integrity of the Union. He dwelt upon the sad and distracted spectacle now presented by the other political combinations in the country, and of the eminent dangers, which fanaticism and intemperate zeal threaten to the repose and security of society. He spoke of the weight of years upon him, urged upon his political friends around him the necessity, at this crisis, of union and harmony, to watch the coming events, and stand together to defend the constitution from the grasp of misguided men. Before taking his seat, he took occasion to reiterate a determination before expressed, that he was not, nor would he be a candidate for the Presidential chair.

DISCONTINUED.—The last number of the "Carolina Intelligence," a well conducted Baptist paper at Shelby, contains the Editor's valedictory. The paper is to be discontinued.

THE RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES. A writer in the New York Journal of Commerce, contends that there is no reasonable ground for any thing like a money panic.

In the first place, he says our country was never so rich in resources as at the present time.

The following are her resources:

Cotton, :	:	:	\$150,000,000
Cereals, :	:	:	500,000,000
Sundries other than above, :	:	:	150,000,000
Gold products per annum, :	:	:	45,000,000
Total, :	:	:	\$845,000,000

From this we shall probably realize by our shipments abroad full \$50,000,000 more than our crops have, in the most prosperous years, ever before produced us. Our importations for this year will be some thirty or forty millions less than in the year 1854, and foreign indebtedness far advanced in liquidation, the balance of the credit of foreign houses with our bankers here being about one half what it was some four months ago.

ANTIDOTE TO STRYCHNINE.—R. W. Pease, a medical practitioner of Syracuse, states that he has a complete antidote to strychnine. He instances several experiments to the point, one of which, tried by himself upon a cat, was perfectly successful.

Committees of the Senate.

Mr. Cass, in pursuance of the notice given yesterday, moved that the Senate proceed to the election of the standing committees, with exception of the Committee on Printing.

The motion was agreed to. The Senate then proceeded to ballot for the several committees, and the following was the result:—

Committee on Foreign Relations.—Mr. Mason, chairman; Messrs. Douglas, Slidell, Clayton, Weller, and Fish.

Committee on Finance.—Mr. Hunter, chairman; Messrs. Toucey, Pearce, Stuart, Brodhead, and Crittenden.

Committee on Commerce.—Mr. Hamlin, chairman; Messrs. Dodge, Stuart, Seward, Clay, and Benjamin.

Committee on Manufactures.—Mr. Wright, chairman; Messrs. Allen, Harlan, Wilson, and Trumbull.

Committee on Agriculture.—Mr. Allen, chairman; Messrs. Hunter, Thompson of New Jersey, Harlan, and Waile.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Mr. Weller, chairman; Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee, Pratt, and Iversen.

Committee on the Militia.—Mr. Houston, chairman; Messrs. Dodge, Bell of New Hampshire, Thompson of Kentucky, and Briggs.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Mr. Mallory, chairman; Messrs. Fish, Thompson of New Jersey, Bell of Tennessee, James, and Slidell.

Committee on Public Lands.—Mr. Stuart, chairman; Messrs. Johnson, Foot, Clayton, Pugh, and Mallory.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Mr. Benjamin, chairman; Messrs. Biggs, Thompson of Kentucky, Foster, and Wilson.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Mr. Sebastian, chairman; Messrs. Rusk, Toombs, Brown, Reid and Bell of Tennessee.

Committee on Claims.—Mr. Brodhead, chairman; Messrs. Fessenden, Geyer, Iverson, Yulee, and Wade.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Mr. Evans, chairman; Messrs. Reid, Hale, Foster, and Durkee.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Mr. Butler, chairman; Messrs. Toucey, Bayard, Geyer, Toombs, and Pugh.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.—Mr. Rusk, chairman; Messrs. Collamer, Adams, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, and Yulee.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Mr. Slidell, chairman; Messrs. Bell of New Hampshire, Biggs, Durkee, Jones of Tennessee, and Wright.

Committee on Pensions.—Mr. Jones of Iowa, chairman; Messrs. Clay, Thompson of New Jersey, Seward and Sumner.

Committee on the District of Columbia.—Mr. Brown, chairman; Messrs. Allen, Mason, Pratt, and Reid.

Committee on Patents and the Patent Office.—Mr. James, chairman; Messrs. Evans, Stuart, Brown, Thompson of Kentucky, and Fessenden.

Committee on Retrenchment.—Mr. Adams, chairman; Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Biggs, and Crittenden.

Committee on Territories.—Mr. Douglass, chairman; Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Collamer, Bell, Sebastian, and Biggs.

Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.—Mr. Evans, chairman; Messrs. Wright and Foot.

Committee on Public Buildings.—Mr. Bayard, chairman; Messrs. James, Hunter, Thompson of New Jersey, Pratt, and Hale.

Committee on Engrossed Bills.—Mr. Fitzpatrick, chairman; Messrs. Collamer and Wade.

Committee on the Library.—Mr. Pearce, chairman; Messrs. Cass and Bayard.

Committee on Enrolled Bills.—Mr. Jones of Iowa, chairman, and Mr. Sumner.

We are gratified (says the Salisbury Herald) to be able to state, that Maj. T. S. Garrett, of this place, was at the late meeting of the Directors, appointed General Superintendent of the Central Railroad. A man better qualified for this responsible trust could not have been found. This Western end of the road is of itself a monument to his ability and success as an engineer.

The Wilmington election has resulted in favor of the Know Nothings.

Jackson's Night Attack upon the British.

We have no design to write out an account of the campaign at New Orleans. Our purpose is to vindicate the night attack of Jackson from the curious blunders two American writers have made about it. Mr. Headley, in his romance called the Life of Jackson, speaks of the night attack as a failure, and the author of the biography of Jackson in "Harper's Magazine" says Jackson was repulsed. It is shameful that an American writer should betray such culpable ignorance of one of the most brilliant and useful deeds of American arms. Can the writer of either of these brilliant statements have any proper conception of the subject upon which he was writing? What solitary authority is there, what shade of excuse is in existence for such a statement? There was not an officer nor a soldier under Jackson, at New Orleans, that suspected that he failed in his object, or was repulsed in the least degree on the night of the 23d of December, 1814. The South and West kept freedom's vigils on that momentous night, and they cannot submit to any imputation that depreciates the glorious achievement of that night.

Let us begin at the beginning of it. General Adair, who had no personal love for Gen. Jackson, made a verbal statement in this city respecting the inception of the night attack. He looked upon it as the salvation of the city. He was dining with Jackson and other officers, when a youth dashed into the room and announced that the British had landed. Jackson had finished his dinner, and was leaning back from the table smoking a pipe. In an instant he rose from his chair, and, as if by intuition, uttered the sentence that saved the city. He did not pause one moment—he asked no question of the youth as to the numbers of the enemy. The boy's speech had scarcely ended, before Jackson exclaimed—"the enemy must be flogged before to-morrow morning." Adair, who was as brave a soldier as ever led troops, said he could scarcely believe his own hearing when Jackson made this announcement. The military law is imperative that the commander of a defensive force must not attack an invader until he as-

certain the number and equipments of his enemy. But Jackson, when he announced the order for the night, he had no idea whether he was going to attack one or ten thousand of the enemy. Gen. Adair soon found that Jackson was terribly in earnest. He said that in fifteen minutes from the time the youth announced his tidings, there was nothing in the neighborhood of Jackson that was not in motion. Coffee's and Carroll's commands were encamped four miles above the city, but in two hours after the news of the landing of the enemy reached Jackson, these troops were marching through the streets of New Orleans. Great alarm prevailed in the city, but Jackson, at the head of his troops, infused hope into the hearts of the citizens, by the announcement that the city should be defended. His plans were devised with consummate skill, and in order to understand him, and the result which he won, let us look at the enemy. They had come not merely to capture and plunder New Orleans, but avowedly to stretch the lines of their power along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, until the line of British posts on Erie and Ontario should be intersected, and thus confine the United States mainly to the old colonial boundary. The expedition was projected on this scale, and the British were under the illusion that the West would join them and assist in this career of conquest. The force consisted of fourteen thousand choice troops, the most of them from Wellington's Peninsular army.

The first disaster which threatened Jackson was the capture of his flotilla of gun boats, destined for the defence of the lake. But other sources of anxiety crowded upon him, and these were the inadequacy of his force to meet the enemy at any one point, to say nothing of his inability to watch the various avenues by which the enemy might march upon New Orleans. The government was so shamefully negligent of his little army, that it contracted with keel boats to carry arms from Pittsburgh, at fifty cents per hundred, with the privilege of trading along the coast, rather than pay a steambot seventy-five cents per hundred. But for Carroll's provident course in removing some of these arms from these trading keels, which he overhauled in his descent of the river, to his own boats, Jackson would have been in a pitiable condition. And had it not been for the friendly disposition of LaFitte and his pirates, Jackson would have been without flints for his guns. He labored under almost every possible disadvantage, except one, and that was his own invincible resolution, and his capacity to infuse it into others.

In these untoward circumstances the enemy landed at Cat Island, and on the 23d of December, reached the banks of the Mississippi, four thousand strong, under General Keane. There was nothing to prevent the march of the British that afternoon to the city of New Orleans. A smooth, level road on the bank of the river, unobstructed in every way, either by defences or troops, invited the march. Another large force was on a swampy island below the Bayou Bienvenue, ready to co-operate in any forward movement. But the golden opportunity passed unimproved, and Jackson's "repulse" sealed the fate of the expedition. If they had possessed any of the enterprise which should have characterized Wellington's veterans, the British might have reached New Orleans before their landing was known.

Jackson, as we have seen, immediately gathered around him such resources as he had, and started upon his desperate enterprise. He had three objects in view—first, to give his raw troops a taste of the quality of the enemy they were about to meet in defence of the city; second, to produce the impression on General Keane that he had an immense force at his command, and was acting in conformity to the military law we have mentioned; third, to paralyze the enemy by a bold and determined attack, so as to gain time for the construction of defences, and for in reinforcements. He was after a moral effect, by which the feelings of his own troops might be elevated to the highest pitch, and those of the enemy depressed. But for this the British would have marched into New Orleans the next morning.

Every moment in these critical movements was of the utmost importance. No general ever knew the value of time better than Jackson, and no one ever used it better. He ordered Col. Hayne to march with his mounted men to meet the enemy, and, if he found them advancing, to engage them, so as to retard their march, until he, Jackson, could support him. If the enemy were encamped, the order was to cover his force in an orange grove on Larond's plantation, and await the co-operation of the forces which Jackson was to hasten forward. In less than an hour Hayne moved out of the city at the head of 350 men. Jackson pushed matters with his usual energy. The 44th regiment was on the opposite side of the river, and it was hurried over with the utmost celerity. About sunset, Jackson, having 2,167 troops, left the city for his night attack. Of this number 1,881 engaged in the fight. These were all raw troops, but to show what stuff they were made of, Coffee's brigade, on hearing of the peril of New Orleans, had marched in the last two days 120 miles, through a wilderness of swamps, and in most dreadful weather. We have seen how promptly this brigade responds to Jackson's order for his night attack.

And now let the reader pause and reflect that most of Jackson's men were just fresh from their farms and work-shops, and that they had never seen a disciplined enemy. But at the command of their leader they marched with alacrity to meet the best troops of the British army. Not one of them had any idea how strong the enemy might be, and few of them cared. They knew their leader, and he knew them. All reliable accounts show that the British force handled by Jackson that night was 6,000 strong, for heavy reinforcements reached the enemy during the fight.

Jackson marched down to the vicinity of the enemy, whom he found spread over the plain from the bank of the river. He reconnoitered the position and force of the enemy, and, even after they had found out their force, his iron will never quailed for a moment. Having made his reconnaissance, he arranged his order of battle. The enemy were enjoying themselves in a great variety of ways. Jackson had approached them,

"Still as the breeze, but terrible as the storm," and even the picket guards were ignorant of his presence. Jackson's right flank rested upon the river bank, and his line extended across the plain, and Coffee occupied the extreme left. The plan was for Coffee to turn the

right flank and attack in the rear, while Jackson moved upon the left flank and centre with his force. The Caroline was ordered to drop down the river slowly, to anchor opposite the enemy, and open a fire upon them as soon as the land attack commenced. The Caroline was challenged, however, and had to precipitate her cannonade, which gave the enemy warning that Jackson's army was upon them. Coffee found his advance checked by a ditch, and was forced to dismount, and leave a part of his force to hold the horses. But though frustrated in commencing the attack, he did his duty nobly.

The cannonade of the Caroline produced the most terrible consternation in the British force, and they were converted into a mob for some minutes. In the front of the line commanded by Jackson in person, some derangement took place in consequence of the misconception of a subaltern officer, but nothing could stop the advance of Jackson. He pushed into the British line, and Gen. Keane, the British commander, says: "A more extraordinary conflict has perhaps never occurred; absolutely hand-to-hand, both officers and men." And in this hand-to-hand conflict the raw militia of Jackson drove three times their number of the veterans of the British army fully a mile from where the fight commenced. And Coffee's brigade were rifles, and therefore had no bayonets to use. But Coffee drove the enemy before him, and they sought an orange grove for safety. Here Coffee pressed upon them and drove them from the grove. They retreated to the river, and found safety in a double embarkment, and Coffee retired to join Gen. Jackson.

From the commencement of the fire of the British army no part of Jackson's force ever paused in its advance until it came to the hand-to-hand conflict. The enemy were driven at all points one mile from where the fight commenced, and Jackson's troops occupied the field of ground gained. They slept upon the field thus won, and moved off next morning as orderly as if marching to a funeral. Jackson left General Hinds, with a force of three hundred men, in a house within six hundred yards of the British army, and this force remained four days after Jackson went up the river.

Where, then, can an American writer find any sign of a repulse or failure on the part of Jackson in any portion of this eventful fight? With eighteen hundred men he had met six thousand of the veterans of Wellington, and in a hand-to-hand conflict had driven them a mile back from their original position. He had taught his men the truth of Proctor's sentiments:

"Courage!—Nothing e'er withstood
Freemen fighting for their good;
Arm'd with all their father's fame,
They will win and wear a name
That shall go to endless glory,
Like the gods of old Greek story."

It is a species of sacrilege to tear from the heroes of the night attack on the 23d of December, 1814, an iota of the glory which they won. They went forth to a night battle, utterly ignorant whether they were to meet hundreds or thousands of the flower of the British army. They met the peril and conquered it—they drove the enemy a mile before them, and slept on the field they so nobly won. And American writers, forty years after this glorious victory, gravely assert that these heroes were repulsed, and failed in their attempt! This is too bad to tolerate.

And what were the consequences of Jackson's night victory? He paralyzed the British force. He checked all propensity on their part to meet him again without large reinforcements, and though numbering more than three to one of Jackson's force, they lay cooped up at the place to which Jackson had driven them on this memorable night until Packenham arrived, on the 25th, with forces that swelled their number to fourteen thousand troops. Jackson had so effectually whipped them in his night battle that they did not disturb him in his construction of those works which he had gained time to make by his night attack. On the morning after his battle he marched about two miles up the river, cut the embankment, and let in the river between himself and the enemy. Behind this point he constructed those works which on the 8th of January conferred immortality on himself and the troops under his command. It is obvious, therefore, that Jackson's night attack saved New Orleans. But for that the enemy could have marched into the city on the 25th, and no power could have stayed their progress. And shall these men, who undauntedly fought and nobly triumphed on such an occasion, and in such circumstances, be robbed of any portion of the glory which they earned so hardly?

We have shown Jackson's objects in his night attack, and demonstrated that he was perfectly successful in all of them. We have dwelt at length upon some points involved in the questions connected with this proud triumph of western valor, but we could have elaborated many others which we have touched but cursorily. But the fame which Jackson won in his defence of New Orleans is dear to every American citizen, and we cannot consent to see the public mind schooled into the belief that Jackson was 'repulsed' in his night attack on the British army. There would be as much truth in the representation that he was 'repulsed' on the 8th of January. That was a great day in American history; but the night of the 23d December was a greater night, and we are sure that there is no reader of the 'Courier' who will not be gratified in perusing the facts on the subject which we have given to-day.—*Louisville Daily Courier*.

THE MOUNTAIN OF GOLD.—The Sacramento Union has been informed by a gentleman, who has just arrived at Sacramento from the new diggings in Table Mountain, that the excitement among all classes relative to the richness of the auriferous deposits therein buried, is intense, and increasing.

The mountain, which is seven miles in length, has all been staked off, but many have exceeded in extent the legal limits, and it is supposed that they will be forced to yield the surplus territory to others. Some of the shafts are sunk to the depth of eighty feet, at about which point is a belt of black mud sixty feet in width, and from eighteen to twenty feet in depth. In this are contained those fabulous amounts of gold, which far surpass in richness the deposits discovered at the outbreak of the California fever. This layer of mud is filled with sticks and other foreign substances, and has every appearance of having once been the bed of a stream.